

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 21ST, 1896.

NUMBER 30

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(Caixa 101.)

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Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

LEANDRO N. ALEM. — THE ARGENTINE TRIBUNE.

Buenos Aires, July 4th, 1896.

Readers of *The Rio News* have had ample opportunities of becoming familiar with the name of Leandro N. Alem, the leader of the radical party. On last Wednesday night he committed suicide and was buried on Saturday with great ceremony and demonstration of public regret.

He was in many ways an extraordinary man; and thinking that the readers of *The Rio News* might have some curiosity

about him, I beg to offer them the following paragraphs.

Alem's personal appearance alone was striking. No matter how crowded were the central streets he was the kind of man that could not pass along them without attracting notice, even from those who did not know him either by name or reputation. He stood about 5 ft. 10 in. in height, but as he invariably dressed in black, and invariably wore a tall hat, and as his figure was thin and lanky, he looked taller than he really was. He had large, piercing black eyes. His cheeks were shaven but the firm mouth was covered by a sweeping mustache. His beard, however, was what most called the attention of the casual passer by. It was long, silky, thin, silvery, and spreading. It came far down on his vest, and always showed evident marks of the most careful attention. Alem's political enemies used to say that the secret of his prestige lay in his beard. "Cut off his beard," the late Lucio Lopes is said to have remarked, "and Alem is nobody!"

Be this as it may, he exercised an extraordinary power over the mob. He was the idol of the "great unwashed." His kingdom was in the gutter, but he reigned supreme. During the time which elapsed between the suicide and the funeral, over 20,000 people visited his modest dwelling in Calle Cuyo and it was quite a common thing to see men and women who had never spoken a word to the man during his life-time, crying like little children. Full 90% of those who visited the house where the body lay, were of the poorer classes—artisans, day labourers and the like. I have never seen in Buenos Aires such genuine popular grief. Sarmiento was truly mourned by rich and poor, but while the educated classes appreciated him for a national loss, but not for a popular demagogue. In Del Valle the country felt that it had lost a great intelligence, a supremely gifted and supremely honest man. But in Alem the people lost their heart's idol—the man who had gone amongst them, who had catered for their applause, who had pandered to their prejudices, who had understood them thoroughly and who, when all is said, sympathised with them.

Alem was a demagogue by profession—a revolutionist by instinct. He never hesitated when he had the power or opportunity to stir the masses into madness. He played incessantly upon that tendency of the Latin Americans to rush into armed resistance against an unpopular government. He never paused to reckon with his host; and revolution was to him what constitutional agitation was to O'Connell—a sovereign remedy. His only objective was power; his only means, violence. He was an anti-evolutionist in politics; and his doctrine as a statesman consisted in legislating from the barricade. He produced three Argentine revolutions and they were all military failures. He shot himself because he was unable to produce a fourth.

He was gifted with the same personal magnetism and with much of the redundant eloquence of Kossuth. Like Kossuth, too, he was a dreamer. But he had none of Kossuth's finer qualities, nor none of his cosmopolitanism. Alem was not a man vulgarly selfish; but he was vulgarly vain. The applause of the streets was to him as the breath of life. But while he gloried in the hurrahs of the mob, while he gloried in the idolatry of his fellow-citizens, he had not the moral courage to face their wrath. His vanity made him stoop to gain the vulgar hero-worship of the crowd; but his philosophy was not elevated enough to enable him to bear with fortitude the decline of his prestige.

And his prestige was on the decline. The tragic circumstances surrounding his death have for the moment raised him again into the rank of a demigod with the masses; but this galvanism will only give transitory vitality to his fame. He will soon be forgotten. The wane of his influence began with the failure of '93. He rushed the country into a revolution that was smashed to pieces by the government before it had well begun. It was a lamentable fiasco from beginning to end; and Alem with his usual obstinacy and with his usual blind confidence in the strength of his popularity went out of his way to take all the blame upon himself. The leading men of the radical party were well content that he should do so; and, moreover, they had begun to be sick of ridiculous and, to them,

expensive failures. Purses were closed and Alem saw that although his eloquence could fire the mob up to fighting pitch, it could not provide them with the sinews of war.

The great blow to his power was, however, delivered by a man who although inferior to him in many ways, was his master in subtlety of controversy. It was Dr. Pellegrini really who killed Alem. He trapped the radical leader into a newspaper war. Alem went blindly to his fate. He made light of his terrible opponent who was grimly waiting for his chance, and made in print statements which although omnipotent if hurled from a platform to the prejudiced judgment of a political audience, could not stand the fierce light of analysis and publicity which beats on the columns of the press. The result was fatal. Pellegrini waited until Alem had indignantly boasted that a cent of the beggared state banks had never soiled his immaculate hands, and challenged at the same time contradiction, declaring with much bombast that he was prepared to abide by the consequences. Pellegrini hid the facts at hand to prove the contrary, and he proved it. His reply to Alem was simply terrible. It was cold logic that pierced the tribune's inflated clap-net like a dagger. It was polished ferocity—condensed, merciless, and deadly. It did its work with a vengeance. Alem answered by a challenge to fight a duel. Influential persons interfered and a "tribunal of honour" declared that as the controversy was in great part political, Pellegrini's letter could not be looked upon as a personal insult. Besides which the letter in question had only been written in reply to a direct provocation from Alem. The popular hero was thus vanquished on his own door-step—on ground which he himself had deliberately chosen. The people still kept in great part faithful to him, but his political lieutenants and colleagues lost faith in their champion. Pellegrini is not a popular man; he does not deserve to be popular. He is not an honest statesman and his political record is of the very worst. He has none of Alem's gift of oratory, and he has a contempt for the people and their opinions which he does not even take the trouble at times to conceal. To be vanquished by such a man is necessarily calamitous. It proved so for Alem. Gradually the principal men of the radical party fell away from him and it is safe to say that at the convention which was to have been called during the present season Alem's leadership would have been superseded.

For the last year he had, it is said, been advocating a fresh trial of revolution, but his pleading fell on deaf ears. His friends were getting tired of his sanguinary propaganda and on all sides he saw a tendency to try constitutional methods. He saw that his day had passed, that the mob could not be handled in the way he desired for want of funds.

He did good work upon the whole. But he was out of place in the present day. By his revolutions he succeeded in calling the attention of the country to its own faults, and the favourable reaction which has taken place in public affairs, is in no small way due to his efforts. By his revolutions also he showed the people that, after all, there is other logic besides that of musketry. He was disgusted to find this. Life to him would have been useless without the excitement of civil war, and would have been too monotonous without the glorification of the gallery.

So he shot himself!

"I have terminated my career; I have concluded my mission. To live barrenly, uselessly and depreciated, it is preferable to die."

Such were his last words to the public.

THE WONDERLAND OF RORAIMA.

Perhaps one result of the Venezuela boundary commission's work will be the solving of one of the most remarkable geological enigmas in the world, and the exploration of what is regarded as a unique natural wonderland. This remarkable region is a number of elevated and isolated areas of land, situated on what the British call British Guiana's southwestern boundary, which is the disputed territory. It is on the British side of the Schomburgk line. A British Guiana newspaper describes this region, as far as it is known, and expresses the hope that the final settlement of the

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(Caixa 108.)

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(Caixa 500.) (Caixa 183.)

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HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London E. C.

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Reserve fund..... " 350,000

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He was in many ways an extraordinary man; and thinking that the readers of *The Rio News* might have some curiosity

about him, I beg to offer them the following paragraphs.

Alem's personal appearance alone was striking. No matter how crowded were the central streets he was the kind of man that could not pass along them without attracting notice, even from those who did not know him either by name or reputation. He stood about 5 ft. 10 in. in height, but as he invariably dressed in black, and invariably wore a tall hat, and as his figure was thin and lanky, he looked taller than he really was. He had large, piercing black eyes. His cheeks were shaven but the firm mouth was covered by a sweeping mustache. His beard, however, was what most called the attention of the casual passer by. It was long, silky, thin, silvery, and spreading. It came far down on his vest, and always showed evident marks of the most careful attention. Alem's political enemies used to say that the secret of his prestige lay in his beard. "Cut off his beard," the late Lucio Lopez is said to have remarked, "and Alem is nobody!"

Be this as it may, he exercised an extraordinary power over the mob. He was the idol of the "great unwashed." His kingdom was in the gutter, but he reigned supreme. During the time which elapsed between the suicide and the funeral, over 20,000 people visited his modest dwelling in Calle Cuyo and it was quite a common thing to see men and women who had never spoken a word to the man during his life time, crying like little children. Full 90% of those who visited the house where the body lay, were of the poorer classes—artisans, day labourers and the like. I have never seen in Buenos Aires such genuine popular grief. Sarmiento was truly mourned by rich and poor, but while the educated classes appreciated him the poorer people did not understand him. In Lucio Lopez the people sorrowed for a national loss, but not for a popular demagogue. In Del Valle the country felt that it had lost a great intelligence, a supremely gifted and supremely honest man. But in Alem the people lost their heart's idol—the man who had gone amongst them, who had catered for their applause, who had pandered to their prejudices, who had understood them thoroughly and who, when all is said, sympathized with them.

Alem was a demagogue by profession—a revolutionist by instinct. He never hesitated when he had the power or opportunity to stir the masses into madness. He played incessantly upon that tendency of the Latin Americans to rush into armed resistance against an unpopular government. He never paused to reckon with his host; and revolution was to him what constitutional agitation was to O'Connell—a sovereign remedy. His only objective was power; his only means, violence. He was an anti-evolutionist in politics; and his doctrine as a statesman consisted in legislating from the barricade. He produced three Argentine revolutions and they were all military failures. He shot himself because he was unable to produce a fourth.

He was gifted with the same personal magnetism and with much of the redundant eloquence of Kossuth. Like Kossuth, too, he was a dreamer. But he had none of Kossuth's finer qualities, nor none of his cosmopolitanism. Alem was not a man vulgarly selfish; but he was vulgarly vain. The applause of the streets was to him as the breath of life. But while he gloried in the hurrahs of the mob, while he gloried in the idolatry of his fellow-citizens, he had not the moral courage to face their wrath. His vanity made him stoop to gain the vulgar hero-worship of the crowd; but his philosophy was not elevated enough to enable him to bear with fortitude the decline of his prestige.

And his prestige was on the decline. The tragic circumstances surrounding his death have for the moment raised him again into the rank of a demigod with the masses; but this galvanism will only give transitory vitality to his fame. He will soon be forgotten. The wane of his influence began with the failure of '93. He rushed the country into a revolution that was smashed to pieces by the government before it had well begun. It was a lamentable fiasco from beginning to end; and Alem with his usual obstinacy and with his usual blind confidence in the strength of his popularity went out of his way to take all the blame upon himself. The leading men of the radical party were well content that he should do so; and, moreover, they had begun to be sick of ridiculous and, to them,

expensive failures. Purses were closed and Alem saw that although his eloquence could fire the mob up to fighting pitch, it could not provide them with the sinews of war.

The great blow to his power was, however, delivered by a man who although inferior to him in many ways, was his master in subtlety of controversy. It was Dr. Pellegrini really who killed Alem. He trapped the radical leader into a newspaper war. Alem went blindly to his fate. He made light of his terrible opponent who was grimly waiting for his chance, and made in print statements which although omnipotent if hurled from a platform to the prejudicial judgment of a political audience, could not stand the fierce light of analysis and publicity which beats on the columns of the press. The result was fatal. Pellegrini waited until Alem had turgidly boasted that a cent of the beggared state banks had never soiled his immaculate hands, and challenged at the same time contradiction, declaring with much bombast that he was prepared to abide by the consequences. Pellegrini had the facts at hand to prove the contrary, and he proved it. His reply to Alem was simply terrible. It was cold logic that pierced the tribune's inflated clap-net like a dagger. It was polished ferocity—condensed, merciless, and deadly. It did its work with a vengeance. Alem answered by a challenge to fight a duel. Influential persons interfered and a "tribunal of honour" declared that as the controversy was in great part political, Pellegrini's letter could not be looked upon as a personal insult. Besides which the letter in question had only been written in reply to a direct provocation from Alem. The popular hero was thus vanquished on his own door-step—on ground which he himself had deliberately chosen. The people still kept in great part faithful to him, but his political lieutenants and colleagues lost faith in their champion. Pellegrini is not a popular man; he does not deserve to be popular. He is not an honest statesman and his political record is of the very worst. He has none of Alem's gift of oratory, and he has a contempt for the people and their opinions which he does not even take the trouble at times to conceal. To be vanquished by such a man is necessarily calamitous. It proved so for Alem. Gradually the principal men of the radical party fell away from him and it is safe to say that at the convention which was to have been called during the present season Alem's leadership would have been superseded.

For the last year he had, it is said, been advocating a fresh trial of revolution, but his pleading fell on deaf ears. His friends were getting tired of his sanguinary propaganda and on all sides he saw a tendency to try constitutional methods. He saw that his day had passed, that the mob could not be handled in the way he desired for want of funds.

He did good work upon the whole. But he was out of place in the present day. By his revolutions he succeeded in calling the attention of the country to its own faults, and the favourable reaction which has taken place in public affairs, is in no small way due to his efforts. By his revolutions also he showed the people that, after all, there is other logic besides that of musketry. He was disgusted to find this. Life to him would have been useless without the excitement of civil war, and would have been too monotonous without the glorification of the gallery.

So he shot himself!

"I have terminated my career; I have concluded my mission. To live barrenly, uselessly and depreciated, it is preferable to die."

Such were his last words to the public.

THE WONDERLAND OF RORAIMA.

Perhaps one result of the Venezuela boundary commission's work will be the solving of one of the most remarkable geological enigmas in the world, and the exploration of what is regarded as a unique natural wonderland. This remarkable region is a number of elevated and isolated areas of land, situated on what the British call British Guiana's southwestern boundary, which is the disputed territory. It is on the British side of the Schomburgk line. A British Guiana newspaper describes this region, as far as it is known, and expresses the hope that the final settlement of the

boundary controversy will leave it well within British bounds. Should there be another result, however, the newspaper says, the region should be made an international park, something on the plan of the Yellowstone park reservation.

The region is called by the Indians "Roraima," but the several isolated areas are known by distinctive names. Each consists of what might be called an isolated mountain, but is really a tableland, comprising an area of 100 or more square miles elevated several thousand feet above the surrounding country. The rocky sides of the mountains are as perpendicular as the Hudson river palisades and entirely bare of vegetation, and have defied all attempts to scale them. The level summits are covered with trees and other vegetation, and down the rocky sides fall a large number of cascades of considerable size, indicating certain existence of rivers and streams on the mysterious summits and probably of lakes that feed the rivers. The summits have been observed with telescopes, and are known to be as full of plant life as the tropical plains below, but beyond this nothing is known. Because so little is known of the condition of these tablelands occasion is given for all manner of speculation as to what exists there. That the vegetation is quite different from that on the plains below, the telescope shows; and that it should be so is quite natural, as the tablelands are 2,000 or more feet higher than the plains. While the climate of the plains is tropical, that of the tablelands must be temperate, not only because of their elevation, but also because of the free play the winds have about them.

Of the geology of the region this explanation is given: This part of South America rose slowly from the sea, through successive and remote ages. The Roraima mountains were formed precisely as was the rest of the land, and are the result of volcanic action. Hence, they must have been above the ocean long before the surrounding plains appeared. They stood 2,000 feet above the sea level when the neighboring mountain tops were but islands in the ocean. In the course of a period, difficult to appreciate, the adjacent valleys and plains appeared above the water and became covered with vegetation and animal life. But the isolated plateaus of Roraima had a tremendous start of the plains below. Here comes the alleged ground for the speculation that perhaps on these mysterious summits there exist flora and fauna unlike any found elsewhere, forms of life that long since disappeared from other parts of the world, but remained the same on these summits because unaffected by the influences of communication with the outer world. All sorts of wild guesses have been hazarded regarding the existence of strange reptiles and animals among the streams and forests of Roraima.

The cascades falling from the summits are among the highest in the world. One is 2,000 feet high, and is broad enough to be visible thirty miles away. It falls sheer, without a break. The mountains from which these cascades fall form the dividing watersheds of the Amazon, the Orinoco and the Essequibo, the three great rivers of South America, and the waters of the cascades flow some to one and some to another of these rivers. It is argued, that to supply these waterfalls there must be a considerable body of water on the mountain plateaus, and it is natural to conclude that where there are large bodies of water there are fish and reptiles. The resulting conclusion that, because these fish and reptiles must have been isolated on the mountain tops for ages, they are likely to be different from any known species, is regarded quite natural. The mountain plateaus form practically little countries by themselves like islands, but more isolated, because the ocean of air that surrounds them does not afford the facilities for communication with other islands as do the waters of the ocean itself. One of these plateaus, known as Kukenlam, which is better situated for observation than any of the others, is estimated to have an area of 200 square miles or more. The smallest, which bears the name common to the group, Roraima, is estimated to contain 80 to 140 square miles.

The story of this mysterious region is not new, at least in British Guiana. It is many years since any scientific men were in the region, but chance travelers and gold prospectors happen there at odd times, and when they return to Demerara they add their little store of information and mystification to the rest. Schomburgk pointed

out the great importance of the region to Great Britain, as it is the dividing watershed, but the writer in the British Guiana newspaper does not say whether the exploring botanist had much to say about the wonders and mysteries of the Roraima region. — *New York Sun*.

THE STATE OF PARANÁ.

We have been favored by Dr. Luiz Queiroz, of São Paulo, with the following interesting and valuable particulars in regard to the agricultural and pastoral resources of the state of Paraná. The climatic conditions of this state and Santa Catharina are of the best, and with the opening of the interior table lands and valleys by means of railways they should offer special inducements to settlers from the colder countries of northern Europe. Under the protection of good laws and a liberal, just form of government, they should certainly rank well among the progressive countries of the world. The article sent us on Paraná is as follows:

Few countries are destined, like the state of Paraná, to be within a short space of time not only a pastoral centre of the highest rank, but also a producing centre for the food products of the temperate zones. This is due solely to its exceptional climate, the paradise of Brazil as the French *savant* St. Hilaire has so well said, because the summer is not very hot (they say much cooler than the Argentine republic, as it is situated more than 3,000 feet above the sea level), and the winter is dry and cold, most agreeably so. Happily also it has superb forests of pine, unequalled in all South America, as well as an abundant supply of potable water of excellent quality, the most healthful that can be desired, distributed throughout the whole state.

As this state is about to be traversed by railways, it will be very easy to develop all the industries and productions of countries exclusively pastoral. These railways will afford not only shipment for its products from the two excellent ports of Paraná and Antonina, but they will connect with the railways of the state of São Paulo, which will furnish an almost unlimited market.

Paraná may be divided into three zones, that of the sea-coast which is not quite so hot as that of Santos and Rio de Janeiro, the zone of the Curitiba tableland, and that of the *campos pferes* (open plains). The *campos geraes* tableland may also be divided into two parts: the first comprising Ponta Grossa and part of the municipalities of Palmas and Guarapuava, the second the remainder of these municipalities to the frontier. It is especially within these two municipalities that the best pastoral lands of the state are to be found. Both have not only plains of partial *terra roxa*,² but also the advantage of possessing the most superb forests of pine that have ever been seen, which can in a short time supply all the markets of South America. There are to be found in these zones also excellent forests of *hera matte* (Paraguay tea) which will be of easy development by means of the railway now under construction.

If to-day the production is not large, it is due to the lack of population, of capital, and of instruction throughout the whole state which in spite of its extension does not possess more than 250,000 inhabitants at most, when it can easily support fifteen millions. Its productions to-day are *malle*, cattle, woods, and food products.

It seems to us that for immigrants, or even for energetic capitalists, there is no place more favorable as to climate, and as to superior and very cheap lands where nearly everything is to be developed, and having at the same time perfect order and guarantee for life and property.

The lands are such as we have described, and the productions can be compared to those of the south of France or of Italy, where the climate is so similar and the kind of productions differs but slightly from those of this state.

It should be noted that the state of Paraná is distant forty-four hours from Santos and fifty-eight hours from Rio de Janeiro, whose markets import during the year about one hundred and fifty millions francs' worth of food products which, from their nature, can be furnished by this promising state.

¹ A municipality in Brazil is a division of territory, often of large area, and is not confined to cities and towns in Anglo-Saxon countries.

² The fertile red earth of the São Paulo coffee districts.

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The June receipts of the Montevideo custom-house were \$602,640.87, or very nearly the same as those of June, 1895.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 9th says the chief of police there has initiated measures for closing the small gambling dens which are operating in that city.

—The Montevideo Times intimates that the loan for the new state bank cost 9 per cent. It will cripple the bank to earn much on so costly a capital and against private banks with cheaper capital and no parasites to support.

—Twelve and a half millions of dollars is the aggregate amount of money received in all at the Buenos Aires race courses during the past year. How will this compare with the money spent on education and on charities.

—In Buenos Aires the crazy legislator is again promoting a law to suppress all schools which do not teach Spanish. There is precious little liberty left in that grossly misgoverned country. It is to be presumed that a school of cookery would not be permitted until every dish is seasoned with Spanish grammar.

—There are signs that the trouble we recently had over the Chilean gondola is likely to be repeated. The Brazilian gold coins circulated at here, and many people and houses are already rejecting the latter, and even, it is said, some of the banks. We never seem to be free from currency trouble. —Montevideo Times. Send those Brazilian gold coins right up this way, colleague! It will do us good to see a few of them. It was a mystery to us what had become of them.

—An industrial exhibition in Buenos Aires is the latest fad of some of our legislators. \$300,000 has been voted towards the expenses, and the show is to be held next year. Judging from the attempts one has seen in the show line during the last two years, it seems a pity to waste \$300,000, even if they be only paper, besides what it will cost the exhibitors. Industrial shows are never known to pay in any country, why therefore make the attempt here? —Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.

—Nothing was done in the government house on Wednesday. I being St. John's day, the President, who is one of innumerable Johns, remained in his residence, where he received congratulations from the inviolable tribe of adulators and flatterers. The President is a happy man, having no fewer than four days in the course of the year specially set apart for receiving congratulations and presents, namely, 1, the presidential anniversary; 2, the anniversary of his actual election to the presidency (March 21); 3, his birthday; 4, his death day. What could man wish for more? —Montevideo Times, June 26.

—We notice a few very sensible remarks in a collage against the craze of ultra protectionism and exhibitionism which seems rampant in some circles. We have a few factories in our midst that supply some of the crudest articles for general use, and already the idea has sprung up arranging for a grand manufacturing exposition in which three hundred thousand dollars are to be spent. It is perfectly ridiculous with a few workshops struggling for existence to imagine that we are in a condition to make a great manufacturing exhibition. Let us have the thing first and the show afterwards. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—The Montevideo Times of July 7th noted the departure of Minister and Mrs. Granville Stuart for Buenos Aires where they were to join Minister and Mrs. Buchanan for an extended visit to Paraguay. This looks decidedly peculiar, supposing our colleague to be correctly informed. The shortest trip to Paraguay that could be arranged requires two weeks, and that would give them about four or five days in Paraguay and return them to Buenos Aires about July 26th. An extended trip would mean more time than that and would take Minister Buchanan away during the coming visit of American business men, who will arrive here about the end of this month.

—It is matter for regret to everyone who has studied Argentine history, whether he sympathize with the special religious views of the Jesuits or not, that the missions which have given a name to one of the Argentine territories, should have been so utterly crushed out as to leave little more than a few archaeological remains. We learn from a contemporary that an attempt is likely to be made to imitate the methods that were abandoned more than a century ago. The state of the Indians in some parts of our territories is pitiable enough; and it is not improved by the stationing near them of the few bodies of troops whom we actually use. It is now proposed to establish, under the care of the Franciscan brethren, one or more missions in which these poor unfortunates will at least be guaranteed against starvation, and taught to labor by other methods than those adopted by the sugar or tobacco planter. —Review, Buenos Aires.

—The conversion bill recently passed by the Argentine senate authorizes the unification of the foreign debt of that country, including the loan of January 10th, 1896, by the issue of a new and uniform loan bearing 4 per cent interest and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent accumulation. All the provisions of the law which make arrangements with their foreign creditors may substitute these national 4 per cent bonds for them to the amount of the $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds held by the conversion office as guarantee for their bank note issues, the national government becoming responsible for the conversion of these notes and the bonds becoming the property of the nation. The executive is authorized to take over the foreign debt of the province of Buenos Aires up to the total of \$34,000,000 gold in 4 per cent bonds, and of the province of Cordoba up to \$11,000,000 gold. As for the province of Santa Fe the executive is authorized to take up the foreign loans of that province of the years 1883, 1884 and 1888, with interest to the end of 1896, to an amount equal to the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds which that province possesses on December 31st, 1896. Morten Rose & Co. being required to give up and cancel said bonds of 1883, 1884 and 1888, in exchange for the new 4 per cent bonds.

—Engineer Luiggi has forwarded to the government house his report on our coast. His opinions are given in 300 pages of folio, Near Bahia Blanca is said to be the place chosen for the military post. —Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

—Paraguay following the lead of the other republics in South America has just sanctioned a state lottery of its own and proscribed all other lotteries with severe penalties. The establishment of public lotteries is easy enough, but to proscribe effectively clandestine ones is not so easy as we have learnt by experience here. They ought to be made so advantageous that clandestine competition would be impossible or too expensive. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—The ex-intendente of Buenos Aires, Mr. Seebor, has called attention to the haphazard system in which the taxing of business and professional men is conducted. The subject, according to the present arrangements, is so long and so complicated as to occupy the legislature for a lengthy period of each session, with a result that is the reverse of equitable or satisfactory. The basis for the imposition of varying licenses on various professions is the emolument ordinarily attached to them; and it is not just that a certain business, which employs a small capital should pay just as much as a business of the same kind which employs five times the capital, nor yet that a professional man who earns from his profession \$600 per month should pay the same license as one who earns from the same profession \$6000 per month. Mr. Seebor's proposal is that businesses should be taxed in proportion to the capital they employ, and professions in proportion to their actual earnings. The first part of the proposition is open to objection on the ground that in different businesses the rate of profit, which is the equitable basis, may vary. It has the advantage that merchants would have some inducement to refrain from representing their capital to be more than it really was, a practice which is not unknown here. The proposal regarding professional incomes is an eminently fair one, if it could be carried out with any approach to accuracy and honesty. This could be secured to a certain extent, by the imposition of heavy penalties, and the careful selection of the juries appointed to decide appeals. Anything at all would be better than the present system, or absence of system. —Review, Buenos Aires.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 21ST, 1896.

The final action of the government in regard to the Polytechnic school, has left the difficulty in a much worse position than before. It was mistaken and inexcusable for the minister of justice to reverse the penalties inflicted on certain students and to order the re-opening of the school, before thoroughly investigating the difficulty. Such action was a virtual condemnation of the faculty and made it impossible for the professors to return to their classes until a decision had been reached. Still further, it had the appearance of an effort to suspend inquiry and punishment because the sons of several influential politicians were concerned. Under such conditions the faculty was not in the wrong in deciding not to attend the school until the outrageous charges published against them by the students and their friends had been investigated. It would have been humiliating for the faculty to have accepted the decision of the minister to reverse its action, but it would have been a disgrace for any accused professor to return to his classes with these charges hanging over him. It would have been said, and rightly so, that he cared more for his position and salary, than for his reputation. In our opinion, it would have been more dignified for the professors to have resigned in a body and thus terminate all further connection with an institution whose usefulness has been injured and whose government has now been made most difficult, but they apparently believed that there was still a chance to compel fair treatment. How mistaken they were was.

soon made evident, for the minister of justice promptly suspended for three months the whole number of those who signed the protest, and ordered that substitutes should be secured for their places. Up to the present moment, these substitutes have not been found, and for the honor of their class we trust they will not be found. No teacher who really loves and honors his profession would for one moment think of supplying such a vacancy and of assisting the government to degrade school administration in Brazil to the mutinous whims of a few students who happen to have fathers who are influential in politics. The issue should now be clearly drawn and every educator should not fail to take part in the struggle, and that issue should be the complete emancipation of school administration from all political control. The system in vogue in Brazil is a wretched failure and always has been. And it will never improve the schools nor benefit the country until it is radically reformed and improved. The Polytechnic professors are proposing to appeal to the law courts for redress, but they should do more. They should appeal to the faculties of every school in Brazil for a complete reform in the whole system of school organization and control.

The decision of the supreme court in favor of the Maruly abattoir apparently settles the dispute over the right of that establishment to sell fresh beef in this city in spite of the pretensions to a monopoly claimed by the municipal abattoir at Santa Cruz. But there are still many ways by which the municipality can vex and impede free competition, and the question can not therefore be considered as definitely settled. Vexatious inspection regulations and prohibitory taxes can be imposed, and we presume the municipal authorities will now resort to them to attain an end which they can not accomplish by direct prohibition. To prevent this the people of this city should at once inaugurate a vigorous campaign against the pretensions of the municipal government and also against the shameful and scandalous administration of the Santa Cruz abattoir. The place is a pest-hole, a disgrace to the city. According to the reports of an independent commission sent there lately, the abattoir is muddy, greasy and filthy beyond description. It is badly drained and insufficiently supplied with water. There is no proper inspection of the animals sent there to prevent diseased beef from being supplied to this city, nor is the beef inspected properly after the animals are killed. And even if an inspection here were to disclose a diseased condition of the lungs, it would be impossible to separate the carcass of that animal because no pains are taken to ship the animals each one by itself. At the abattoir, also, the storage rooms are indescribably dirty and are overrun by scores of dogs, some of which were seen to be suffering from infectious diseases. These dogs are allowed to lie in the place, to rub against the beef and to tear at it with their teeth at pleasure. It seems incredible, but we can not doubt the published statements of the commission sent there. We are supposed to be living in a civilized country, but this abattoir is certainly no proof of it. On the contrary, it proves that we are still wallowing in the mire of barbarism. We are not only robbed by the harpies of a shameless municipal government, but at any moment we may be subjected to epidemics of a most dangerous character caused by the criminal negligence and ignorance of these same officials. It is full time for vigorous resistance to such impositions as this. We may submit to robbery, perhaps, but we ought not to submit to the risks of loathsome diseases arising from such an administration of an indispensable public establishment. The Santa Cruz abattoir has never been a success; it has never been well managed; and it has always been a den of intrigue, scandal and wholesale robbery. Now let it be either closed, or leased to private parties who will engage to put it in decent order, keep it clean, and furnish this city with wholesome beef. It can be done at a good profit, provided the stealings are suspended. A monopoly is not necessary, for Rio de Janeiro is large enough to support two or three well managed abattoirs. But no city can ever be large enough to support the greed and rapacity of the harpies who have for so long a time been living upon us through that establishment and who are still trying to prevent us from seeking relief through some other channel.

We should like to assure the visiting business men from the United States, who will pass through this port next week on their way to Buenos Aires, of our warm personal interest in the ultimate objects of their mission. The development of commercial relations between the United States and South America, if based on sound principles, can not fail to be beneficial to both sides. It should afford an outlet for the products of American mines, factories and farms, and should be of great service in the development of American commerce, not only with respect to shipping but particularly with respect to the creation of sound, intelligent and enterprising commercial houses. Then, on the other side, it should meet many wants and tastes in this part of the world which are still unsatisfactorily supplied, it should aid in that process of education which commerce alone can provide and which derives its best results from the broadest competition, and it should do much to strengthen the political relations which ought to exist between the countries of this continent. We do not favor anything in the direction of exclusive favors, for such a policy can not fail to be demoralizing to the one and prejudicial to the best interests of the other. The American merchants and manufacturers have no need of such favors, nor will they derive more than a transient benefit from them. Their best results will be derived from fair and open competition with the whole world, the rivalry between intelligence and skill wherever found. We have no fears as to the result if the American will devote his best energies to the contest, but if he seeks to shut out competition and to protect himself in the enjoyment of exclusive favors he will certainly fail. We have an abounding faith in the success of every individual and every nation which fights fairly, deals squarely and tears no rivalry. Independence of character is as good for a nation as for an individual, and the nation which sturdily meets all friends and foes in an open field, without fear and without favor, will assuredly win in the long run. The advantages sought should be those which superior strength, intelligence and skill always yield, for these are lasting as well as honorable. The Americans who are now visiting these shores will find innumerable opportunities for their enterprise, and they will also receive a hearty encouragement from the people they meet. But at the same time they will meet with conditions and prejudices and purposes which will not be wholly favorable to their projects. They will not always be understood nor always understand the people they meet, they will fail to appreciate the tenacity of customs and habits which they will be expected to respect, and they will at every turn be confronted with prejudices and purposes not widely different from their own. They will meet their favorite political dogma that national industries must be protected by levying import duties in foreign products, and as good and consistent protectionists they must respect and applaud it. And they will also find that the necessities of extravagant governments compel the levying of a high tariff for revenue purposes. This too they must respect. In fact, we expect that they will find an exceptional opportunity to study American political theories carried out under far different conditions than they have been accustomed to, which in itself will be a valuable object lesson. Let us hope that they will study these problems without prejudice and with the sincere purpose of creating a new and better commercial relationship between the nations of this continent.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 11.—Senate.—In a speech made by Senator Coelho Rodrigues in defence of a resolution which he offered for altering the rules, he alluded to Senator Fernando Lobo's opposition to his presenting himself as a candidate for a seat in the senate. This senator explained why, when minister of justice, he had refused to grant a leave of absence to the previous speaker, Senator Gomes de Castro, answered the speech made at the previous sitting by Senator Virgílio Damasio. The senate voted in and discussion the navy bill with amendments. — **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Rodolpho Abreu presented a petition of the municipal chamber of S. Gonzalo de Sapucahy against the increase of 50% in the rates of the Central railway. When the vote was about to be taken on the budget of the department of foreign affairs Deputy Nilo Pecanha moved that each item should be put to the vote separately. He stated that he and over 40 other deputies wished to vote against the appropriation for the legation and consulate in London. He referred to a telegram from London, published in the *Jornal do Commercio*,

stating that Mr. Curran, under-secretary of the foreign office, had declared in parliament that the negotiations on the Trinidad question have made no progress and that Brazil has not even answered England's proposal for arbitration. As long as the situation is in this state he and his friends think that there is no necessity for a legation in London. The chamber rejected the motion, and the budget passed in 2nd discussion. The chamber also voted in 2nd discussion a deficiency appropriation of 186,467,868 for the department of justice and interior. On the special appropriation of 59,813,873 there was a lively discussion in which Deputies Medeiros e Albuquerque, Albano Torres, Nilo Pecanha, Augusto Montenegro, Cassiano, Frederico Borges, Seizdello, Alcindo Gnanabara and Glycerio took part. This appropriation is intended for paying arrears of salaries to employees who had been dismissed by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and reinstated by the present government. These employees are of two classes: those who held life-tenure offices and those who are liable to be dismissed at the will of the government. It was contended by the majority of the speakers that only the former are entitled to the payment of arrears and Deputy Paula Ramos moreover proposed to suspend the pay of Drs. Senha and Hilário de Gouveia until it could be ascertained how long they were absent from the country. The discussion took a very wide range and Deputy Frederico Borges complained bitterly of the policy of the President who, he said, had broken his pledges, abandoned his party and converted the treasury into a revolutionary savings bank. This deputy also attacked the minister of marine, whose continuance in the cabinet he considered disastrous to the interests of the country. He raised all true republicans to bear over in mind the teachings of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and to be vigilant and firm in their resistance to the revolutionary wave which threatens to overwhelm the republic. Deputy Glycerio defended the President, who, he said, is in perfect harmony with his party and on cordial terms with all the state governments, including that of Julio de Castilhos. The opposition has flattered the President by some everything in its power to separate him from his party. At one time, indeed, it required much discernment to perceive that this scheme had not been successful. It is possible that the President may not succeed in pleasing all the members of his party, but the difficulties under which he labors should be taken into consideration. He begged the party to maintain union and concord, avoiding dissensions, which weaken the party and encourage and strengthen the opposition. He expressed his concurrence in the motion of Deputy Nilo Pecanha to refer the appropriation to the committee on the constitution. Deputy Seizdello availed himself of the occasion to enunciate once more his theory that violations of the law are justifiable whenever they are necessary to the safety of the republic. Deputy Cassiano said that no matter what the report of the committee on the constitution may be, he intends to vote against the appropriation, which he considers an incentive to revolution.

JULY 13.—Senate.—There was received a petition from Dr. Cavalcanti Mello, editor of the *Rio de Janeiro*, asking for permission to bring a suit for slander against Senator João Cordeiro. Senator Virgílio Damasio moved to ask for information in regard to violent and illegal recruitment in the state of Santa Catharina. Senator Vicente Machado offered a motion, asking for information in regard to Polish immigrants and the other in regard to the Paranaguá custom-house. Senators Alberto Gonçalves and Coelho Rodrigues discussed the bill regulating the formalities of civil marriage. — **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti spoke against the special appropriation of 59,813,873. He said that he was willing to pay arrears of salary to Dr. J. Senha up to Sept. 6, 1895, but to Dr. Hilário de Gouveia he was unwilling to pay any arrears at all. The chamber adopted the motion of Dr. Nilo Pecanha to refer this appropriation to the committee on the constitution, to which was likewise referred the appropriation of 175,336,850 for arrears of pay to military officers who had been reinstated. In the 3rd discussion of the budget of foreign affairs, Deputy Hollanda Lima moved to strike out the appropriation for the legation in England. In defence of his amendment to this effect, signed by 26 deputies, he said that legation should be suppressed as a protest against the craft, scheming, perfidy, prevarication and machinelike policy of the British government in the Trinidad question. Deputy Zema said that, if it could be proved to him that the British government derive any benefit from the suppression of the legation in England, he was ready to vote for the amendment. He would also vote for it, if its authors frankly declared that it was intended to express their want of confidence in the government and to display their opposition to the administration of President Prudente de Moraes. But, knowing as he did that such an amendment would not have the slightest effect in inducing the British government to restore Trinidad to Brazil, he felt that it amounted to nothing more than an explosion of impotent wrath, and, agreeing with Phedrus that *nisi uile quid facimus stulta gloria est*, he was not disposed to take part in a demonstration which, he could not help seeing, was sterile and nugatory. Deputy Alberto Torres declared that the budget committee could not accept the amendment. Deputy Nilo Pecanha defended the amendment and concluded his speech in the midst of loud applause, by saying that death was better than dishonor for the republic. In the discussion of several bills granting leaves of absence to public employees, Deputy Glycerio censured the readiness with which congress grants such leaves, which, in his opinion, are very detrimental to the public service. Deputies Antonio de Siqueira and Luiz Adolpho discussed the general railway and navigation bill. The petition of Antonio Francisco Ferreira de Carvalho asking for an authentic interpretation of the constitutional provision on industrial liberty was recommended.

JULY 15.—Senate.—Senator Rosa Junior censured the government for the injustice which it has committed in the recent promotions in the army. His motion to ask for information on the subject was opposed by Senator Feres Ferreira and was rejected by the senate. Senator Vicente Ma-

chado attacked the government, whose domestic policy, he said, is arbitrary and tyrannical and whose foreign policy is timid, weak and humiliating to the country. The constitutional provision which prohibits the impressment of citizens into the service of the army, is constantly violated. This abuse has been denounced time and again in congress and in the press, but the government remains impassive and takes no steps to correct it. The government was defended by Senator Moraes Barros. Baiao do Ladoiro asked whether information had been received in regard to illegal payments made by the navy department. Senator Coelho Campos spoke on the bill for regulating the formalities of civil marriage.

JULY 16.—Senate.—Senator Ramiro Barcellos opposed the idea of collecting duties in gold and called the attention of the government to smuggling in Rio Grande do Sul. He answered this speech made on the previous day by Senator Vicente Machado and defended the government from the charges made by that senator against it. The latter repeated his charges and Senator Moraes Barros, taking part in the debates said that the senator for Paraná had applied to the government for a diplomatic position and had failed to obtain it. Senator Vicente Machado retorted that there are ministers who are making use of illegitimate means to cause themselves to be elected to congress by states in which they have not the slightest influence. He asserted that he had been slandered by the minister of foreign affairs who falsely accused him of having accepted a bribe of 1,500,000 to shield a murderer from justice. Senator Gomes de Castro spoke on the bill for regulating the formalities of civil marriage. — **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Timotheo da Costa spoke on the general railway and navigation bill. Deputies José Carlos and Glycerio opposed the bill making an appropriation of 40,433,814 for the reorganization of the *escala de machinistas* and 47,829,875 for removing the hulk of the bark *Itel Erita* which obstructs the channel at the Santos bar. The bill was defended by Deputies Augusto Montenegro and João Lopes. Deputy Glycerio on the ground of economy opposed the bill for creating a double time for the officers and soldiers of the army and navy in the service of the states of Paraná and Santa Catharina during the revolution. Deputy Brício Filho offered an amendment extending the favor to the troops that served in Niterói and moved to refer the bill, together with the amendments offered, to the marine and war committee and the committee on the constitution.

JULY 17.—Senate.—There was received a communication from the chamber of deputies of Minas Geraes stating that chamber had sent a motion to ask congress for protection to the pastoral industries of Brazil. The committee on the constitution reported against permitting Senator João Cordeiro to be tried for slander at the suit of Dr. Cavalcanti Mello, editor of the *Rio de Janeiro*. On motion of Senator Catunda the senate expressed profound sorrow for the death of Deputy Gonzalo de Lagos and appointed a committee to attend the funeral. On motion of Senator Baiao do Ladoiro it was resolved to publish in the *Diário do Congresso* the information received from the minister of marine in regard to Capt. Serejo. Senator Justo Chermont and others introduced a bill for laying a cable between Manaus and Tabatinga. The same senators moved to ask for information in regard to the custom-house at the latter place. Senators Catunda and Alberto Gonçalves discussed the bill for regulating the formalities of civil marriage. — **Chamber of Deputies.**—In token of respect for the memory of Deputy Gonzalo de Lagos the chamber adjourned and appointed a committee to attend the funeral.

JULY 18.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues spoke on the bill for regulating the formalities of civil marriage. — **Chamber of Deputies.**—The debate on the budget of the department of finance was opened by Deputy Augusto Montenegro. Deputy Luiz Adolpho then rose to the floor and argued to prove that the budget is purely fictitious. He does not believe, he said, that the government will limit its expenditure to the sums fixed in the budget. He alluded to the fact that in the budget for 1895 the appropriation for difference in exchange was 20,000,000, while the actual expenditure amounted to 52,000,000. He called attention to the fact that, while there is not space in the custom-house for the storage of merchandise, two of the rooms are unnecessarily occupied by arms, ammunition and equipments belonging to the war department. He accused the director of the mint of altering the standard of the coinage. Moreover the work is badly done and the coins which now leave the mint will not bear comparison with those executed thirty years ago, so that, instead of improvement, there has been actual deterioration in the service. The printing of stamps is also badly done, and, in fact, all branches of the service in that establishment suffer from the evident incompetence of the director. This functionary was defended by Deputies Brício Filho and Augusto Montenegro. Deputies Nilo Pecanha and Lauro Müller discussed the special appropriation of 26,000 for the payment of lithographic work performed by Paulo Robin & Co. Deputy José Carlos presented a petition of merchants of Rio de Janeiro opposing the collection of duties in gold. Deputy Seizdello inquired what had become of a bill introduced during the last session for reorganizing military schools. Deputy Antonio de Siqueira gave him the information required. The chamber admitted to discussion a bill signed by 64 deputies for increasing the duty on common salt from 15 to 30 reis per litre. The following bills were passed: — for fixing the day for holding the general congressional elections (3rd reading); for making a deficiency appropriation of 186,467,868 for the department of justice and interior (3rd reading); for making a special appropriation of 40,433,814 for the *escala de machinistas* (2nd reading); and several bills granting leave of absence to public employees. The chamber concurred in the senate amendments to various bills. It adopted several motions for referring bills to committees. The appropriation for removing the hulk of the bark *Itel Erita* from the channel at the entrance of the Santos harbor was rejected.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The projected planters convention in the state of São Paulo will meet on August 1st.

—The chief of police of Minas Geras has resigned in order to be a candidate for congress.

—During the half year ending the 30th ult. there were 30 marriages, 190 births and 216 deaths in Mogy-milim, São Paulo.

—A Polytechnic institute was inaugurated in Bahia on the 13th inst. Its first undertaking will be to create an engineering school.

—The police officials of Santos have been intimidating the proprietors of roulette tables to close their houses or suffer the consequences.

—Two men quarreled at Barra do Pirahy on the 17th inst. and one of them killed the other by slashing him through the bowels with a knife.

—The state of Rio de Janeiro has received 2,181 immigrants between January 1st, 1895, and June 30, 1896. Not a very imposing result surely!

—Not content with forcing his subjects to enlist against their will in the army, Col. Valladao is causing them to be prosecuted for carrying arms.

—The body of an Italian named Annunzio da Vita was found near Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, on the 17th inst. He had been shot by some person unknown.

—Efforts are being made in Santos to suppress the *page dos bichos*. All the towns will of course follow suit, and then all will fire of the undertaking and give it up.

—One of the best printed country papers we receive is unquestionably the *São Paulo e Minas*, of Ribeirão Preto. It is a credit both to its editors and to its printers.

—In Sergipe Eugênio Waderley has threatened to horse whip the editor of the *Folha de Sergipe* on account of an article published in that paper against forcible recruitment for the army.

—The *Provincia do Pardo* has been transferred to the ownership of Messrs. Lemos, Chermont & Co. who propose to improve that well-known newspaper in many particulars.

—It is stated that Dr. Fort, who is residing at Petropolis, has called at a French legation and asked for protection against personal violence with which, he asserted, he was threatened.

—The legislature belonging to the official party in Amazonas formally installed Filio Pires as governor on the 24th inst. This party has the loaves and fishes and will probably prevail.

—There was a disastrous explosion in the Morro Velho gold mine on the 11th inst., by which five men were killed outright and ten wounded. The local press has not as yet given us full particulars.

—From all accounts there were about half a dozen murders in the state of São Paulo last week. It would be good policy, in our opinion, to do something toward punishing criminals in that state.

—In S. Paulo, as consequence of the requisition of police-delegate Arryjo, Antonio Carneiro, a merchant of Rio de Janeiro, who is accused of being a defaulter for over 100,000,000, was arrested on the 15th inst.

—Telegrams received from Santa Catharina state that the press gang is vigorously at work. Citizens have been arrested, carried to the headquarters of the 7th (Moreira Cesar's) battalion and there forced to enlist.

—Serious disorders have been reported from Campos Novos do Paranaíba, S. Paulo. The police *subdelegado* has been killed and commandant of the police detachment gravely wounded. Another police officer has been sent there.

—On the 25th ult., at a place called Manja Legas, Minas Geras, a man named Pedro Rodrigues dos Santos killed his mother, aunt, sister and niece and then coolly burned their bodies. He is under arrest and is considered insane.

—A telegram from Manaus states that the legitimate state legislature of Amazonas recognizes Dr. Jonathan Pedrosa as governor. The illegitimate legislature, we presume, recognizes Filio Pires. With two governors and two legislatures, Amazonas ought to be happy.

—A prominent planter of the municipality of Fructal, named Antonio Carvalho de Andrade, according to a telegram from Uberaba of the 18th inst., has been assassinated. The telegram says that the assassin has not been discovered, nor will be, as in so many other cases.

—On the 6th inst. there was a fight between some Italian colonists and Brazilian *camadas* at the Limeira colony in the municipality of Araraquara, São Paulo. In the firing which resulted one Italian and two Brazilians were killed and two Italians and four Brazilians wounded.

—A brutal murder occurred in Rio Claro, São Paulo, on the 16th, a man named Antonio de Moura traitorously stabbed an inoffensive Italian named Angelo Carrozzini. The office of the latter was nothing more than a protest against the coarse treatment of a friend by Moura.

—At Ouro Preto on the 18th inst. 64 members of the federal congress and Minas state legislature held a meeting and chose a committee of five for selecting candidates for the next general congressional elections. The people themselves have apparently nothing to do with the selection.

—According to the *Diário Popular* of São Paulo, it now takes a man all day to earn enough to pay for the fines unexpectedly sprang upon him. On one side are the exigencies of the municipal council; on the other those of the sanitary authorities. And both are vehicles of the grossest persecutions and impositions. A permit for an appeal to the courts, without doubt, would be a very wise measure just now against the rapacity of these piratical fiscals.

—The almost daily announcement in the morning papers of São Paulo that their late telegrams (*ultima hora*) from Rio had not arrived at the hour of going to press has become a standing rebuke to the state telegraph service. What is the good of telegraph communication if it is to be subject to such delays and negligent attention?

—A double murder occurred in the vicinity of Campinas on the evening of the 17th. A Portuguese named Costino Maria assaulted the brothers João and Manoel Cardoso, killing João with a revolver shot. Manoel then closed with the murderer and killed him with a whip handle. The quarrel originated in some business disputes.

—Col. Valladao's partisans are evidently preparing for the gubernatorial election to be held in Sergipe on the 30th inst. An Aracaju telegram says that on the 18th, acting under the orders of the chief of police, they attacked the house of Padre Olympio Campos, into which they fired rockets. There was a gentleman ill at the house, when this occurred.

—In opposition to Col. Valladao's candidates his opponents have presented as candidates for the offices of governor and vice-governor of the state of Sergipe, Drs. Davino Namyrio Aquino and Manoel Baptista Inajhy. This ticket is said to have the support of Deputy Glycerio, who is supposed to disapprove of Valladao's refusal to compromise with his opponents.

—A Rio Grande telegram of the 17th says that serious divergencies have arisen between Col. Thomaz Flores, acting commander of the district, and Col. Carlos Telles. This is said to be the reason why Col. Flores ordered the battalions at Pelotas and Rio Grande under arms and that traina should be held in readiness to convey them to Bagé. Col. Telles seems to have lost his head completely this year.

—A telegram from Santa Catharina on the 15th announces that several citizens who had publicly taken the part of Telles Machado, who had been arrested by Col. Moreira Cesar, have been forcibly recruited. Their friends ask that writs of *habeas corpus* may be issued in their behalf. Would it not be well, also, to issue an order of arrest for Col. Moreira Cesar for the exercise of arbitrary and illegal authority.

—The sanitary blacksmiths in São Paulo are now arbitrarily ordering the destruction, or vacation of buildings at their own sweet pleasure. A few days since they ordered some poor carpenters to clear out of a shop which is only used as a shop during the day. At the same time they are blind to the phenomenal fitness and diversified conditions of the municipal market places. This is quite characteristic of such officials, however.

—In the state of Minas Geras the police reported last year 64 cases of homicide, 11 attempts to kill, 49 accidental deaths, 10 suicides, and 2 attempts at suicide. The homicidal mania in Brazil has become truly alarming, and it is surely time for some action toward securing the prompt punishment of the criminals. We should like to see a summary of all the state reports on this question in order to know how many homicides there were in the whole country last year.

—Notwithstanding the reported cessation of the epidemic, and the readiness of the municipal authorities to manage their own affairs, yellow fever has again broken out in S. Paulo, S. Paulo, and is causing four or more deaths a day. This in the middle of winter indicates something seriously wrong with the sanitary condition of that town. If fever can make so many victims to cold weather, what will it do in hot weather. The Italians will do well to slum that municipality.

—The court session which was to have been convened at Mogy-milim, São Paulo, on the 20th inst., has been transferred to August 25th because the fever epidemic has not yet been declared extinct. It is said there have been no new cases since the 4th inst., the isolated hospital was closed on the 11th, and the last case in a private residence was pronounced well on the 12th. The health authorities, however, are advising the people who removed from town, not to return there for some time yet.

—The *Correio* of Campinas says: "Campinas has no schools; the classrooms (*aulas*) which have been created, are now empty." It is not a very flattering remark to make about a city of over 20,000 population, but as the *Correio* seeks to throw the blame on the state authorities we presume it is not far from correct. A city of twenty thousand population, however, ought to have public spirit enough to organize schools by itself and to maintain them. There has always been something peculiar about Campinas. Rich as it is, it always wants someone else to support it.

—There was a conflict on the S. Clemente plantation near Campinas a few days ago because of a dispute over the terms of payment. Three years ago the overseer agreed to pay the colonists \$3000 an acre for coffee picked, on condition that 700 reis should be paid down and 300 reis at the termination of the picking season. Late the colonists demanded the payment of the whole sum at the time of picking, but the overseer refused and the colonists accordingly revolted. A force of cavalry was sent to the plantation from Campinas and the colonists, some 35 to 40 in number, left the plantation.

—According to the *Cidade*, Barbosa Lima's organ, the ex-governor has been elected to congress from the 3rd district of Pernambuco in the vacancy caused by Rosa e Silva's election to the senate, receiving 3,081 votes, against 1,356 cast for Dr. Phaelante. José Mariano telegraphs that this result is fraudulent and that Barbosa Lima was illegally defeated. But does anyone believe that Boss Glycerio's party does any such thing? It is enough to make the Boss shed tears to find out that such a thing. Just now he is busy coaching the President and apologizing for him, and ought not to be worried by such charges.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

On the 12th inst. the autonomist convention at Porto Alegre concluded its labors, electing an executive committee composed of five members and a committee of the same number of members for framing a new state constitution to be submitted to the consideration of the next state legislature.

The name of the party has been changed from "autonomist" to "liberal."

The delegates sent the following telegram to Deputy Pedro Moacyr:

"We, municipal delegates in convention assembled, having organized our party, framed its programme and rule of conduct, and provided for the direction of its press, agree that as an essential preliminary for effecting our political agitation we require the reality of constitutional guarantees and we consequently have decided to inform, through your national congress and the press, that these conditions, which are essential to the return of the majority of the people of Rio Grande to that political activity which oppression has forced them to renounce, are now entirely wanting."

"The present situation is characterised by the following undesirable facts:

"The amnesty law has been repeatedly violated and all citizens have no venture to accept repatriation and many of those who had accepted it have again emigrated on account of the apprehension caused by such acts; the press-gang continues at work and citizens arbitrarily designated by local authorities are illegally forced to serve in the army; the registration of voters under the control of agents of the dictator is a complete fraud and is conducted in such a manner as to insure the triumph of the government in the coming federal elections; the unjustifiable increase of the number of state troops threatens public peace and order and gives rise to the belief that the federal army, with the free exercise of popular rights, even functioning of the federal government do not maintain the necessary impartiality, but are unfairly influenced by the state authorities."

The castillanos continue to tamper with the mails. Those received from Rio Grande at the Rio de Janeiro postoffice, especially the correspondence addressed to the President's chief-of-staff, and to the chief-of-staff of the navy, frequently show signs of having been opened and sometimes part of the contents of packages is missing."

The reports of Gen. Cantuaria's resignation have been confirmed and Brigadier General Carlos Eugenio de Andrade Guimarães has been appointed to succeed him in the command of the 6th military district. If this officer goes to Rio Grande with the intention of loyally executing the terms of the pacification treaty, he will certainly have a difficult task, unless he receives from the war department very different treatment from that which was given to Gen. Carlos Galvão and Cantuaria. It is to be hoped that what is now occurring in Rio Grande will be a lesson to Gen. Vaques, or that at all events it will open the eyes of the President and show him what a blunder was committed in not permitting Gen. Cantuaria to punish Col. Carlos Telles for his misconduct.

This officer has now had a serious quarrel with the acting commander of the district, Col. Thomaz Flores. From information that has been received it appears that Telles wished to commemorate the anniversary of Marshal Floriano Peixoto's death by having dress parade of the troops under his command. Flores refused permission for this, and Telles became angry, when the acting commander of the district ordered dress parade on the 14th inst. sought to evade the order by feigning illness. This angered Flores, who then ordered him to report his illness in writing. Telles disobeyed the order, declaring that what was required of him was unnecessary. His arrest was ordered by Flores, but he refused to submit and the garrison of Bagé declared in his favor, with the exception of the 6th regiment of cavalry, which he promptly disbanded. Flores then telegraphed to the 29th battalion of infantry under Sampaio at Pelotas and to the 12th under Sucupira Alencar at Rio Grande to hold themselves in readiness to proceed at a moment's warning to Bagé, where the headquarters of the military district have been temporarily established.

This is the situation according to the last account received. Telegrams have been sent to Bagé asking for fuller and later particulars; but the telegraph office at Bagé has refused to transmit answers to the telegrams asking for information.

Since the foregoing was written, what is therein stated has been confirmed by letters and passengers that have arrived at Pelotas and Rio Grande from Bagé. The situation at this place is apparently unchanged. A Pelotas telegram of the 20th inst. says that the 12th and 29th battalions of infantry and the trains for carrying them to Bagé continued at that date to be held in readiness. It was thought that Flores would go to Pelotas and there await the arrival of Gen. Carlos Eugenio, the newly appointed commander of the military district. According to yesterday's papers Telles has been ordered by the war department to come to Rio de Janeiro and answer the charges against him.

Julio de Castilhos has recently issued decrees on impeachment and on elections. The decrees on elections abolish secret voting and requires voters to sign the tickets which they vote. Penalties are fixed for carrying arms in the vicinity of voting places. The effect of this decree will of course be to keep the elections under the control of the authorities, who are thus enabled to overawe the voters and carry the elections without opposition.

The castillistas have been endeavoring to make political capital out of the declarations made by Barão de Santa Tecla and Barão de S. Luiz, who have publicly stated that they do not belong to the liberal party which has just been organized to take the place of the autonomist party. Their rejoicing over these declarations would be justifiable if the liberal party were the only opposition party in the state. The two barons, like the other members of the Tavares and Maciel families and the majority of the people of Rio Grande, belong to the federalist party, of which Councillor Silveira Martins is the leader and which would undoubtedly control the affairs of the state at the present time, were it not for the interference of the general government in behalf of Castilhos.

The federalist executive committee at Porto Alegre has telegraphed to Silveira Martins, stating that it is the earnest wish of the party that he shall preside at the convention to be held on the 23rd

prox. We have not been informed of his answer; but, as we have already had occasion to say, we do not think it prudent for him to return to Rio Grande while the general government continues to repress all resistance to the caprices of Castilhos. If he should be murdered, it would be impossible to replace him.

Raphael states that Raphael Cabeda has recently made a visit to Pelotas.

Elias Amaro, who is awaiting trial for crimes committed during the war, has asked to be released on parole so as to leave the city of Porto Alegre, but the war department has declined complying with his request.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is stated that 700 kilometres of the Porto Alegre and Urugayana railway, Rio Grande, will be provisionally opened to traffic within a few days.

—A credit of 294,823\$150 was opened in the Ceará custom-house on the 10th inst. for account of the Baturité railway to meet various expenses in the acquisition of material.

—The mechanics at Juiz de Fora held a meeting on the 12th inst. and protested against the increase of 50 per cent in the rates of the Central railway. The municipal chamber of that town has likewise protested.

—The state government of Rio de Janeiro has ordered an urgent inspection of the line and rolling stock of the Petropolis railway. The officials travel frequently over this line, and are naturally solicitous about its safety.

—A telegram from Uberaba of the 12th inst. announces the inauguration of work on the Coxim line, at which all the officials of that city were present, together with representatives of the press and many prominent residents of the place.

—Two meetings of the Club de Engenharia were held last week to listen to the resume of Marshal Jardim, director of the Central railway, why that great line should not be transferred to private hands. His reasons appear to have been more sentimental than practical.

—It is said that merchandise is now being shipped from the S. Diego station, in this city, which was deposited there in May last. And yet Marshal Jardim says the traffic on the Central is going on regularly! What does he mean by a regular traffic? Two months behind time?

—Marshal Jardim says that when he took charge of the Central railway there were 14,000 persons employed in the service of that road. He has reduced the number to 12,000 and hopes, he says, to be able to reduce it to 10,000. We should like to know, in this connection, if he is at the same time increasing the efficiency of these employees.

—The business houses along the line of the Mogyana are still complaining of the excessive delays of that company in transporting and delivering merchandise. It seems unnecessary for a Brazilian railway manager to understand the importance of a prompt and responsible service. He thinks too much of the great favors he is conferring upon the public by accepting their merchandise.

LOCAL NOTES

—The director of the Polytechnic has recommended the provisional employment of two professors from the naval school.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* of the 17th announces the escape of more patients from the lunatic asylum of this city. Perhaps they want to run for congress.

—A Rio Grande telegram of yesterday's date announces the arrival there of Col. Carlos Telles en route for Rio de Janeiro by orders of the war department.

—Notwithstanding the efforts of the castillistas to keep Col. Trindade in their clutches, the Supreme Court at its sitting on Wednesday last ordered his release.

—Complaints are now being made of the violence of the officials in arresting persons suspected of selling tickets in the *jogo dos bichos*. This was expected, of course.

—The exceptionally cold weather experienced here during the last three or four days seems to have been common all along the southern coast and throughout the interior.

—In conformity with the order of the government the Polytechnic school was reopened on the 9th inst. Four professors and a large number of students presented themselves.

—The 16 professors of the Polytechnic school suspended by the government have decided to carry the matter into the courts and have retained Senator Ruy Barbosa as their lawyer.

—The *Jornal do Povo* has reappeared and is now advocating the claims of Dr. Cunha Salles against the police and others who recently promoted an attack on his establishment at the Lapa.

—The *Jornal do Brasil*, nothing daunted by repeated failures, is still announcing an impending settlement of the Trindade question. The *Jornal* is now pinning its faith to Portuguese intervention.

—It is said that the repairs on the *Agulhas*, now at Stettin, Germany, are well advanced, and that the ironclad will be ready to start for Newcastle for repairs to the turrets and for receiving the new guns.

—The commission appointed for investigating the affairs of the *contaduría da marinha* commenced work on last Thursday.

—Julio de Castilhos may do as he pleases, soldiers may do as they please and students may do as they please; but the government thinks it necessary to draw the line somewhere and it consequently decides to draw it at professors.

—According to the telegrams sent over the country, there seems to have been a grand demonstration in this city on the 29th ult. in honor of Floriano Peixoto. Strangely enough the report is far more impressive than the reality.

—In Deputy Nilo Peganha's opinion "death is better for the republic than dishonor." In that case it should have been killed off long ago, for it has dishonored itself again and again. In fact there is thus far almost nothing else to its credit.

—Another poor boy, according to the *Jornal do Brasil*, has been punished in school. When his father found it out, he first went after the teacher and then rushed to the newspapers. It's a terrible thing—this punishment of mischievous youngsters!

—Petropolis is protesting against Dr. Fort, and São Paulo is getting ready. If as much energy were expended on the suppression of crime, or a reform in education, or the abolition of an abuse, what phenomenal progress the country might make.

—The swindling Pernambuco agent of the New York Life, Molinatti Laurin, who escaped from Montevideo after getting out of quod on a writ of habeas corpus, has been brought back under arrest, the Uruguayan government having granted his extradition.

—Dr. João Franklin de Alencar Lima, president of the Companhia Grande Hotel de Petropolis, telegraphed on Saturday to the manager of the Hotel Bragança instructing him to cause Dr. Fort to leave that hotel. The children seem to still be in evidence.

—According to the *Jornal*, Senator Vicente Machado has many supporters in congress in his attacks on Dr. Carlos de Carvalho, minister of foreign affairs. It is said that there are not less than 40 deputies in the chamber who are ready to vote against him at first opportunity.

—Singularity enough, at the celebration of the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, in this city on the 14th inst., the French minister proposed a toast to the emperor of Russia, who represents a despotism much harsher than that whose downfall the taking of the Bastille is supposed to typify.

—A Vienna telegram of the 14th says that Baron Hirsch's fortune is inventoried at six millions sterling. It is then added that a high personage, whose name is not declared and no one cares to mention, owes the estate \$2,100,000. Of course everybody knows who this favored debtor is, all the same.

—The criminal chamber of the civil and criminal court has sentenced three book makers to 3 months' imprisonment and a fine of 350\$ each for selling tickets for gambling on *bichos*. This looks like business. Heretofore trifling fines have been periodically imposed, which the gamblers could easily afford to pay.

—On Wednesday the Supreme Court ordered the release of 22 persons who had been arrested in Sergipe and sent to Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of being forced to enlist in the army. We regret to observe that the new judge Dr. Ribeiro de Almeida made a bad *debit* by voting against the release of the prisoners.

—The President has suspended for three months the 16 professors of the Polytechnic school who had declared that they would refrain from attending their classes for 15 days while awaiting the result of the investigation of the affairs of the school. It is said that these professors will now appeal to the courts against this sentence.

—It is telegraphed from Buenos Aires that Prince Amdur will spend about three weeks there, and that he will afterwards leave for the *Lombard* victims at Ilha Grande. It is suggested that Nilo Peganha be put on the reception committee because of his knowledge of Italian.

—We can not hear that any arrangements have yet been made for the public entertainment of the Americans now coming out to look up their South American trade. May we not consider that a mistake was made at Washington when it was announced that Brazil had invited this commission and would entertain them while here?

—The *Jornal do Brasil* has discovered a revolutionary movement in preparation for unhappy little Paraguay, under the leadership of Solano Lopez, a son of the dictator. Let us hope that the revolution has not come off, for Paraguay is already burdened with enough poverty and suffering. A revolution there would be an unpardonable crime.

—An executive decree of the 17th accepts the resignation of Gen. Cantanua as commander of the Rio Grande district, and nominates Brigadier General Carlos Eugenio de Andrade Guimarães as his successor. It is to be seen that the castillians have again had their own way. How long does the President propose to submit to this humiliating dictation?

—We are glad to note that the substitutes nominated for the Polytechnic professors who were recently suspended, have declined to serve, with but two exceptions. Good! It is full time that the teachers should take a decided stand against government interference in their work, and against the demoralizing insubordination which exists among students.

—Our River Plate exchanges announce the death of the veteran Royal Mail pilot, Mr. William Pett, who was known to all travellers going to Buenos Aires on the steamers of that company for many years. He had been a resident of the River Plate for 58 years, and was 70 years of age at the time of his death, which occurred in Cardiff early this month during a visit to his old home.

—The minister of justice has advised the director of the Polytechnic that the provisional organization of that school is urgent, and instructs him to report measures for the same. The minister finds humiliating his faculty is not easy as he thought. It is to be hoped that the professors will hold out and that no substitutes will accept their places.

—Some days ago the notorious Major Jaenê was knocked senseless by an unknown person on Largo do Rocio and had to be carried home by his friends. It was supposed at first that the assault had been committed by Major Frederico Severo, who, however, disclaims having anything to do with the matter and asserts that he is on friendly terms with Jaenê. It really was Frederico, we do not think he was severe enough.

—The facility with which the Brazilian politician accepts and resigns offices is something extraordinary. If he is out of office, we will accept anything offered. And then he keeps his eyes open for anything in the way of an improvement. And it is noticeable that the salary paid generally carries much influence with him. Some people would perhaps call him mercenary, but for the present we prefer to term it versatility.

—If all the Spanish telegrams are correct the Cuban revolutionaries have lately been whipped two or three times a day and are now in *extrema*. The Spanish reports, however, are so hopelessly false and ridiculous, that very little credence can be given to them. The Cuban chief, José Máximo, was apparently killed from an ambush by Spanish guerrillas. He was the brother of the better known Cuban chief Antonio Maceo.

—It is stated that on the 11th inst. the Italian consulate-general received from the treasury 64,000\$ in part payment of claims of Italian subjects against the Brazilian government. The sum still to be paid is said to amount to nearly 90,000\$000. We are informed that an Austrian subject, who during the reign of terror under the dictatorial rule of Marshal Floriano Peixoto was robbed, arrested and for several months incarcerated in a convict prison, will receive compensation to the amount of 40,000\$.

—The republican party of the United States has evidently resolved to protect everything, from office-holders to women and children. The party will henceforth wear a chest protector, a sheepskin false bottom on its trousers, and a cabbage leaf in its hat. Everything it buys, sells, eats and throws away will be protected. Its quarrelsome neighbors will come within the same paternal influence, and heaven itself will be repudiated if it does not supply an adequately-protected reservation for this sainted and exclusive party.

—Dr. J. A. Fort, a French physician who made a great deal of noise in this city some years ago, has recently returned. It appears that in his absence he wrote a book in which he severely criticizes Brazil and especially the medical students. And now some of the latter have arranged a committee to keep Fort from putting his foot in the medical school and to obtain if possible, his expulsion from the country. One of the charges made by Fort against the students is that they are lazy, ignorant and not very studious.

—Another chauvinist crusade has been inaugurated here which promises disagreeable results. It seems that a theatrical manager named Pasteur once placed a play on the stage in Buenos Aires grossly burlesquing Brazil and the recent Brazilian naval revolt. Pasteur is now coming to Rio with a theatrical troupe, and the people he is invited to prepare for him. He will certainly have a comfortable time of it and will probably get no more than he deserves, but all the same these demonstrations are far from being creditable.

—The Paraná boss, Senator Vicente Machado, has blundered into an embarrassing controversy. He has a grudge against the minister of foreign affairs for not giving him a diplomatic appointment, and has therefore been rather sharp in his criticisms. On the 16th the minister looked him up in a café and gave him a piece of his mind, and on the 17th Senator Moraes Barros gave him lecture in the Senate, even reading the telegram in which he asked for a diplomatic appointment. It should compel him to use a little discretion in future, but perhaps this is expecting too much.

—On Friday at 9 a.m. when some clerks at Granado's drug store at No. 8, Rua Primeiro de Março, were engaged in compounding one of the patent medicines manufactured by that house, the alcohol took fire and in a short time the whole building was in flames. In view of the large quantity of inflammable substances in the establishment it was impossible to save it and it was totally destroyed, several of the adjoining buildings being damaged. The total loss is estimated at 1,000,000\$. Granado's business was insured for 400,000\$. Five firemen and four other persons were wounded.

—The prohibition party in the United States has nominated Mr. Joshua Levering for the presidency. Mr. Levering is a twin brother of Mr. Eugene Levering, and is a partner in the well-known business house of E. Levering & Co., of Baltimore, which has been connected with the Brazilian trade for many years. Mr. Levering is a democrat, a free trader (or, tariff for revenue) and is sound on the money question. He and his brother are widely known for their character and their liberality. His prejudice on the cold water question arises, perhaps, from the circumstance that he is an ardent Baptist.

—War seems to have again broken out between the Catholics and the Masons. Not long since a brother of the grand-master of Brazilian masonry, Dr. Macedo Soares, died in this city and the church prohibited masses for him because of his being a mason. Whereupon the grand-master denounced the church authority as a "most reverend beast," and called upon all good masons to make war upon "these poor idiots" of an antiquated faith. In reply the *Apóstolo* charges the grand-master with hypocrisy, biliousness, with being a Nero, and all that. As Dr. Macedo Soares is president of the Supreme Tribunal, as well as grand-master of Brazilian masonry, the controversy promises to be interesting.

—In general we do not approve of the washing of soiled linen in public; but we should be glad to witness the complete exposure of the many crimes which were committed under dictatorial rule and which the culpables are tenaciously seeking to conceal. We were consequently much pleased with Senator Vicente Machado's speeches on the 15th and 16th inst. and we regret that Senator Moraes Barros, who intended to answer the senator for Paraná has permitted himself to be gagged.

—The medical students drew attention to their want of dignity and good judgment on Saturday last by organizing a procession in derision of Dr. Fort, who has written some unpleasant things about them. They carried an ass's head and a coffin, and were provided with canes. Of course they paraded the Ovidio and stopped at the *União* office for the customary feast of reason and flow of soul. But, after all, what do they gain by such a manifestation? They simply magnify a man who has already been sharply criticised for his pretensions and who is by many considered but little better than a lumbago. We of course do not assert this, but many others do. In noticing his criticisms on Brazil they give him importance and show that he succeeded in finding the vulnerable part of their armor.

—Poor Frederico Borges! We do not know that he is seeing snakes, but he is seeing a revolutionary war sweeping over the country and the menacing to overwhelm the republic. Don't be so frightened, Frederico; the republic, what there is left of it, is quite safe. The Jacobins only are in danger. They should keep quietly at home, or go up country to their *fazendas*; and they should confess and seek repentance. They can secure the "teachings" of Floriano Peixoto as much as they like, so long as they do not insist upon putting them into practice. Consenting private property, imprisoning private citizens without accusation or trial, and shooting political prisoners, *also without trial*, may be precious teachings in the minds of such Jacobins as Frederico Borges and João Cordeiro, but they will hardly do for a genuine public. They are better suited for Turkey, or China.

—It appears that the report of the medical commission which unexpectedly visited the Santa Cruz slaughter-house, has so annoyed the municipal authorities and the director of that municipal establishment, that orders have been given not to admit anyone in future without a written permit from the prefect, or other competent authority, and even then only when previous advice is given of the intended visit. The director is not disposed to have his neglect and inefficiency advertised in the press, and the municipality will not have the sanitary officials' report about until everything is properly arranged for them. What a farce it all is! Can anyone imagine a more indecent, scandalous and contemptible arrangement! Such orders are a virtual confession of culpability. Will not the government now order the transfer of the Santa Cruz slaughter-house to private control? The municipality has shown its absolute unfitness and untrustworthiness, and a change is urgently demanded.

BUSINESS NOTES

COMFORTING REFLECTIONS FOR CERTAIN DEALERS IN EXCHANGE CONTRACTS.

Rapid movements in the rate,
Cause hurried flitting;
Jobbers when they see
Cash with contracts can't agree,
No time for splitting.
The general rule in vogue
Is, either bolt as a rogue,
Or brzen out the lid,
By stepping on the spot.
The result's much the same;
In Brazil a sullien name,
Tho' 'tis a crying shame,
Brings no dishonor.
So take comfort from the thought,
You can set the law at naught;
Make collections when you win,
But let the other fellow
Thrust the market go against you—
'Tis a pardonable sin.

—The official values of the products of the state of Pará which were exported in June aggregated 3,061,426\$860, of which rubber alone figured at 2,634,228\$542.

—The government is now paying steamship subsidies to the amount of 2,809,640\$, of which the sum of 1,476,240\$ is for ocean navigation and that of 1,333,400\$ for river navigation.

—The Polish immigration to this country seems to be on the increase. Six hundred arrived here yesterday, and 1,000 more are on the voyage out. These immigrants prefer the southern states, particularly Paraná.

—The importers of this city have sent a petition to congress opposing the collection of duties in gold. They claim that it will increase the duties, already excessive, add another medium for speculation, and increase the difficulties under which commerce is struggling.

—Having resolved to be a candidate for the national senate (we felt sure he would be, for it is in accordance with Boss Glycerio's plans), ex-Gov. Bernardino de Campos, of São Paulo, has resigned his office as a director of the Banco União, to which he was recently elected.

—A shoe factory at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande, called the Progresso Industrial, manufactured 40,000 pairs of boots and shoes during the first half of the current year. It is paying, it is said, a dividend of 30 per cent. In that case let us have the duties lowered. The great majority of the consumers of this article are not gaining a net result of 5 per cent on their labor.

—In the two cotton factories at Macaé 1,100 operatives are employed and 379 boms are in operation. Their annual production averages from 600 to 700 pieces of checks of 30 metres and from 3,200 to 3,500 pieces of domestics of 18 metres each. The factories are protected against the factories in other Brazilian states by an export tax on raw cotton and import taxes on cotton fabrics.

—Senator Justo Chiermonti, of Pará, has introduced a bill in the senate authorizing the government to contract for a sub-tropical cable between Manaus and Tabatinga on the upper Amazon. It can hardly be called an economic measure, for the business with Tabatinga, a very small town on the Peruvian frontier, will not afford such a revenue, while the cost of such a cable will be very great.

—The customs inspector *ad interim* has given orders to the investigating commission not to give out any information whatever in regard to the discoveries made in the dispatches. Notwithstanding this the *Jornal do Commercio* of Sunday last stated that it has been ascertained that the frauds practised by Araújo, the clerk of Sr. Romano Metreles, already aggregated 130,000\$. This clerk is still at liberty and no effort has been made to punish him.

—At the first half-yearly drawing of the Sul American life insurance company which was held on the 15th inst., it was ascertained that 123 policies were subject to the conditions of the scheme. As only one policy in each hundred is subject to integration, this particular drawing was for one policy only. The lucky number belongs to Sr. Inocencio Teixeira, of Bahia, who will henceforth have no more premiums to pay, unless he finds it convenient to insure his life in a more serious company. It remains to be seen whether a lottery attachment is a safe addition to a life insurance company. It certainly does not add to its moral influence, nor to its safety, nor to its integrity, though it may increase its popularity.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 16th published a telegram from Porto Alegre, dated the 15th and signed by the commercial association of that city, in which bitter complaint is made of the renewal of the contraband trade on the Uruguayan frontier. The dispatch states that Uruguay has reopened free transit to the frontier, and that contraband goods have begun to enter Rio Grande through Livramento and Quaramirim in a scandalous manner. It is charged that the administrators of the *mercado de rendas* in those two towns give full authorization for the admission of such goods and even furnish guides for their transportation to inland towns. If this scandalous trade is not suppressed the Porto Alegre business men threaten to re-export the merchandise now in the custom-house, and also that *en route* to that port, to Montevideo, whence it can be shipped to the frontier, passed free of duty and brought up by themselves at less than its now costs. The complaint appears to be exaggerated, but there is probably much reason for it.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The national treasury has sent 25,000\$ in nickel and copper coins to the state of Sergipe.

—The municipal council of Porto Alegre is proposing to convert the 8 per cent. bonds of that city into 7 per cent. bonds.

—On last Thursday the cash balance at the treasury amounted to 17,500,000\$000, of which the sum of 15,000,000\$ was in bonds, the amount in money, consequently, being only 2,500,000\$000.

—It is said that the loan issued in Europe by the state of Minas has been totally covered, but there is a very suspicious reserve about the matter which occasions doubt. There is never any reserve about a really successful loan.

—The June receipts of the Pernambuco custom-house amounted to 1,664,323\$36, against 1,521,417\$517 in the same month of 1895. Considering that the duties have been doubled, this really indicates a decrease in importation.

—The May receipts of the Ceará custom-house amounted to 160,260\$88, against 300,611\$48 in the same month of last year. The receipts of the state treasury in the same month were 176,932\$147 against 227,312\$998 last year.

—The expenditures of the state of Bahia in 1897 have been fixed at 11,158,653\$259. It is curious that the aggregate should be expressed to the twentieth part of a cent, and then officials will be permitted to pay out just what they please.

—The São Paulo banks are complaining of the exigencies of the Banco da República in the redemption of bank notes. The loss of a small piece of a note, it is said, is made an excuse for refusing to take the note. This is dishonest and should bring the bank into trouble.

—The federal tents receipts at Pará in June amounted to 1,743,516\$35, of which 1,620,174\$315 were from imports, 4,211\$637 in surtaxes on the same, 34,840\$369 from internal revenue and 66,940\$781 from deposits. In the same month of 1895 the total receipts were 1,276,651\$414.

—It is reported in the newspapers that the treasury is finding it difficult to get the information sought by the chamber of deputies in regard to deposits in foreign banks. If the deposits are secure, what more does the chamber require? Or is the inquiry a part of the chauvinist crusade against the foreigner?

—During the fiscal year 1895-96 the receipts of the *caixa* of the state of Pará amounted to 11,041,633\$369, against 9,440,171\$332 in the preceding year. At the close of the year (June 30) the state treasury had an effective cash balance of 2,218,551\$644, not including deposits to an aggregate of 560,120\$394.

—The subscribers for the national loan of 100,000,000\$ which was issued at the beginning of last year, are notified to appear at the treasury from to-day forward to receive their policies. Fifteen to sixteen months is a good long time for issuing policies, but perhaps it is not inconsistent with the general practices current in all public departments.

Powerful steam pumps. Drag boats. Stone ballast supplied to ships. Slip way and work shops at Toque-Toque, (Armação, near Nictheroy).

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Mitts</i>	<i>Par</i>	<i>Last div.</i>	
10,000,000\$	Aliança	200\$	12 000—Feb. 66	230\$000—
6,000,000	Brasil Industrial	300	— Feb. 66	158 000—715\$00
3,000,000	Carica	120	12 000—Jan. 66	—
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial	120	12 000—Jan. 66	— 215 000
1,500,000	D. Iabel	200	47 000—Jan. 66	—
1,200,000	Industrial Minera	250	12 000—Feb. 66	—
500,000	Manufactureira Fluminense	750	8 000—Mar. 66	—
2,000,000	Petroliana	250	5 000—Mar. 66	73 000—
300,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara	250	12 000—Jan. 94	— 220 000
3,000,000	Santa Luiza	300	6 000—Jan. 94	—

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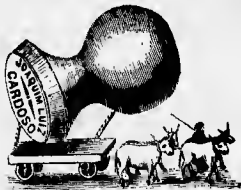
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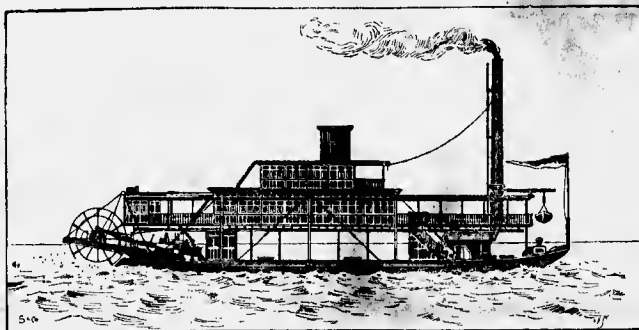
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